NATIONAL GUARDIAN
5 cents
the progressive newsweekly
Vol. 3, No. 47 NEW YORK, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 12, 1951

BURLESQUE IN SAN FRANCISCO

U.S. jams 'treaty' through; Gromyko calls it war threat

IN SAN FRANCISCO's Opera House the Rising Sun of Japan was hoisted last week beside the flags of nations which fought to destroy Japanese militarism in World War II. Unprecedented "rules of procedure," drawn by a U.S. delegation fearful of discussion and debate, limited each delegation to a one-hour speech on the U.S.-British draft treaty with Japan and barred any amendments to the text. Attempts by the U.S.S.R.'s Gromyko, Poland's Wierblowski and Czechoslovakia's Mme. Sekaninova to secure free discussion were blocked by parliamentary maneuvering in which the U.S. induced Santo Domingo and Cuba to carry the ball.

Drawing by Fred Wright

"We've come a long way since we made pineapples for Capone."

The question of the participation of China, greatest nation of Asia, which fought Japan the longest, was simply ruled "out of order." Delegates, willing to vote any way they were asked to, supported the ruling. But once when chairman Dean Acheson, after an arbitrary ruling, asked support from the floor he found that expecting them to orate in support of his procedure was too much: only John Foster Dulles would oblige.

THE OXFORD LILT: Alone on the stage facing the delegates sat Secretary Acheson with his four impeccably-groomed State Dept. aides, lacking theatrical make-up but well symbolizing this White Man's Conference. Asia was represented by Ceylon and Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam (the three puppet states maintained by the French in Indo-China), Pakistan, the Philippines, and Indonesia. (Indonesia and the Philippines signed but will probably not ratify.) James Reston summed it up in the N.Y. Times (Sept. 7):

> The voice of free Asia, eloquent, melancholy and still strong with the lilt of an Oxford accent, dominated the Japanese peace treaty conference today.

He referred to "the wholly new spirit" injected into the conference when Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia, and Pakistan voiced support of the treaty and bitter hostility toward the Soviet Union.

Such countries as Costa Rica, Belgium. Liberia, Luxemburg and El Salvador solemnly pronounced in favor of Washington's blueprint for Japan's future. Luxemburg's delegate, a sweet elderly gentleman, made this contribution:

> "I'm particularly happy to come here to sign the treaty because I had the good fortune to live ten years in that country before the first world war. I can testify, having met all social classes, that the Japanese are a good people, a religious people. Thank you, Mr. President."

"TOO MUCH TALK": Only criticism voiced of the Japanese in N.Y. Times reports was "that they had done nothing to offend the Soviet Union." Premier Yoshida later rectified the error, America's beaten enemy being permitted to deliver a diatribe against America's ally. Dulles and other U.S. delegates passed the crucial test with flying colors. To the Polish delegate who explained that Poland had come to a conference but was not being

(Continued on Page 3)

JOHN FOSTER DULLES and SECRETARY OF STATE ACHESON
O, was there a licking of chops in Frisco.

And wouldn't Daddy love to come!

In Missouri the women don't wait to be shown how to do a job. Some 20 wives and mothers of National Guardsmen serving in Korea wanted their men home and spoke right up. The movement spread over the state. Above (l. to r., back row) Barbara Dean Allen, daughter of Sgt. and Mrs. E. B. Allen; Joe Weeks, 21 mos., and mother Mrs. Robert Weeks. (Front) Sandra Jean Ellis, daughter of Sgt. and Mrs. T. H. Ellis, and Donnie Stubblefield, son of Warrant Officer and Mrs. Herbert Stubblefield. FOR FULL STORY, SEE p. 7.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT'S VERDICT:

'Rudest parley in history'

By June Cannan
GUARDIAN staff correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO

THE show is over—a show of striped pants and rubber stamps which may go down in history as the rudest, most illegal and most hypocritical international parley of all time. The "peace" treaty remilitarizing Japan and paving the way for continued occupation by U.S. troops has been signed by 48 Washington satellites.

Keynote of the "conference" from which 500,000,000 Chinese and 350,000,000 Indians and Burmese were absent was the insulting, booing and hustling off the yellow velvet speakers' stand, at the whim of Chairman Acheson, of Soviet, Czech and Polish delegates who raised the voice of protest for more than half the world. Acheson found his "rules of procedure" most handy to enforce at such moments as when the attractive Czechoslovak delegate, Dr. Gertrude Sekaninova, had gained the sympathy of the audience with her quote of Thomas Dewey: "Every time the Soviets make a peace move, I get scared."

HOW'S THE PLUMBING? When Soviet delegate Andrei Gromyko left the hall for a moment, 150 photographers stampeded behind him; headlines blared a "walkout" and described a stroll for a cigarette as a "dry" run. When he or the Polish delegate addressed the conference in Russian, an official U.S. interpreter botched and burlesqued their speeches to the point of sabotage and, rather than the essence of their words, the press preferred to report plumbing difficulties at Soviet headquarters.

Indonesia wanted China invited; Egypt, in view of the occupation of her own territory by foreign (British) troops, doubted that "freedom of choice" existed in Japan; the Philippines, demanding reparations, pointed out that Japan's per capita income ($125) is already higher than any other Asian country. But other delegations, from East or West, were assigned identical scripts. First, in every tongue, came peans of praise for the "statesmanship," "generosity," "genius" of John Foster Dulles. Then came sighs of the philosophical impossibility of "anything perfect in this world."

BOLIVAR, BIBLE AND BUDDHA: It was a time for proverbs. Twenty-odd South American nations quoted Bolivar and the Bible, extolling "Christian forgiveness." Pakistan quoted the Koran: "There shall be no retribution exacted from you. . . ." J. R. Jayewardene, Minister of Finance of Ceylon (pop. 4,000,000), purporting to "voice the sentiments of the people of Asia," quoted from Buddha: "Hatred ceases not by hatred, but by love."

As the treaty was being signed, additional thousands of war criminals were being released, newspapers crying for peace suppressed and elected leaders purged from their positions in Japan.

In the U.S., a Negro American was shot by police in Los Angeles, a Japanese-American home was bombed, and just across San Francisco bay in Oakland a talented young physician was kicked out of his hospital job because of the color of his skin.

VOICE OF PEACE: The people of the U.S. also spoke—not loud enough to be heard through the gold and marble walls, but more than 100 peace pickets carried signs outside the Opera House on Saturday: "Stop the Killing in Korea" and "Disarm Japan." The night before, 700 San Franciscans had gathered in a mass peace meeting to hear speakers trace the course of American imperialism — in Mexico, the Philippines, and now in Japan. Seamen "screened" from their jobs picketed the swank Fairmont Hotel. A fleet of 100 fishing vessels paraded beneath the Golden Gate Bridge in protest against the importation of cheap Japanese tuna which is threatening their livelihood.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Re-entered as second class matter March 17, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, Editor — JOHN T. McMANUS, General Manager — JAMES ARONSON, Executive Editor

EDITORIAL DEPT.: Elmer Bendiner, Lawrence Emery, Tabitha Petran. ART EDITOR: Robert Joyce. ADVERTISING: Isabel Lurie. BUSINESS AND PROMOTION: Leon Summit. SUBSCRIPTION AND CIRCULATION: George Evans. Chicago advertising and circulation: Ruth Miller, 166 W. Washington St., Randolph 6-9270.

Vol. 3, No. 47 — 178 — SEPTEMBER 12, 1951

THE MAIL BAG

The Presidency, 1952

MOBERLY, MO.

Several readers have suggested possible candidates for the Presidency in 1952. I would like to suggest that PP National Chairman Elmer A. Benson is the logical choice.

Mr. Benson has shown his political and administrative ability as Governor of Minnesota. He has stood firmly in a most exposed position—speaking out strongly on the major issues. His writings in the GUARDIAN and elsewhere make him known to the American Left. Certainly no red-baiter, he would draw support from those who put progressive democracy above party, including honest non-communist liberals. A Midwesterner, he would draw strength from the potentially strong progressive tradition of the Midwest. (Rev.) David W. Janes

Will John L. run?

CHICAGO, ILL.

John Mates, assistant to John L. Lewis, has acknowledged my letter urging Mr. Lewis to unite all progressive forces opposing the disastrous policies of the old parties by becoming a candidate for the Presidency in 1952. Mr. Mates stated that the proposal will be brought to Mr. Lewis' attention when he returns to Washington.

In the meantime, it would be wise for progressives in every community in the nation to flood the UMW office with letters and telegrams urging Mr. Lewis to answer the call for his services. Write to John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Harold L. Blostein

The Rosenberg Case

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

Thanks for your clippings on the Rosenberg Case. What I have done is to piece together a 2,000-word screed. I have ditched the double-spread article I had proposed for pp. 8-9 of my September number and substituted Rosenberg.

I remember taking part in an immense protest procession in London, from Hyde Park to the U. S. Embassy in (I think) Grosvenor Gardens in 1927, on the Sacco-Vanzetti horror—and remember the unprovoked charge of mounted and foot police that broke the procession up. This case has a similar stink. In this country (now U. S. A.'s most slavish satellite), we haven't condemned anybody to death yet. But if the tory government carries its September 22 referendum, we shall have a complete governmental plan for a police-state. Across the Tasman in our neighbor-Dominion New Zealand, they have used another legislative method and have established the police state ahead of us. One in, all in—and I'm pleased to do anything I can to help resisters wherever they live and write.

Brian Fitzpatrick, Editor
Australian News-Review

●

PARIS, FRANCE

Thank you for the information on Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. Will you send us succeeding articles so that we may follow them and give them the wide audience they deserve?

H. Thimonier, Editor-in-Chief
Parallele 50

Snake bites snake

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The plight of the present administration reminds me of the proverbial snake who was so mad that on noticing its own tail, mistook it for another reptile, struck at it and died of its own poison bite.

T. K.

Souvenirs

LA CRESCENTA, CALIF.

The renovating job at last was ended.
The family moved back across the square.
The local press made much of the affair
And all agreed the new decor was splendid.
A great improvement was the den with bar
Where Mr. Christian could relax at night
With cronies, bourbon, poker and the sight
Of trophies won in the Korean war.
Here on the wall, beneath a law-school banner,
Were three small torsoes blackened at An-tung,
A brick from the big church at Pyongyang,
And, favorite of the unholy gang,
A pretty woman frozen with her young
Strapped to her back in the quaint native manner. Hugh Hardyman

Farm peace pamphlet

DES MOINES, IOWA

This letter is about a much-needed piece of literature—a farm peace pamphlet, to be exact. For several months people have been asking for a good farm pamphlet written so it explains the basic farm problems for farmers and a pamphlet city folks can also read to learn the connections between farmers and themselves. Such a pamphlet is to be published.

It will come out under the name of Fred W. Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, who has taken the lead—and the heat—in the fight for peace in rural America. His pamphlet ATOMIC BLESSING OR ATOMIC BLASTING received a tremendous response from coast to coast last winter, but it is now out of print. The proposed peace pamphlet will be the equal.

We are asking our friends to contribute money and cash advance orders in financing this project.

I have been asked to act as secretary, so kindly address all communications to me.

Homer Ayres
P. O. Box 1303, Des Moines, Iowa

Therefore unemployed

BOULDER, COLO.

I wish I were a millionaire with the financial ability to put your publication on safe ground. However, inasmuch as I do not have race prejudice and I'm American born, my contract to teach at one of our great colleges was not renewed—I was too much teaching impersonal science and "learning to think straight." Therefore I'm labeled "subversive." Therefore — unemployed college professor.

Lottie Mildred Peirce

Smokeless powder

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A sample of capitalist nature love, or the hardy perennials of imperialism:

"When peace comes to a country the smokeless powder industry has the unusual habit of almost entirely vanishing for the duration. However, when trouble appears on the horizon great smokeless powder plants reappear as vegetation does in the spring of the year. Already they are to be found scattered over the country."

From Chemical & Metallurgical Eng., McGraw-Hill, 1945. B. A.

The Superman cult

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Pittsfield is the cultural center of Western Massachusetts in summer when the Tanglewood shell concerts take place. While visiting the city, I was amazed by an editorial cartoon in the largest (and

Berkshire Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass.

We know not who won, but we know who lost.

only) daily newspaper. Fascism, whether practiced by any national clique including some Americans, is an ugly, inhuman "cultural" weapon; it appears often as contempt for other nationalities. In American idiom, it is the cult of the "Superman" looking down on "inferior" Oriental peoples.

Speaking as a veteran of the anti-fascist World War II (Omaha Beach to the Elbe River with the 29th Inf. Div.), I have fewer illusions every day in the concept that the Southern Dixiecrat racists have a monopoly on fascist ideas. But fascism can, and will, be stopped in our country! C. L. Kurrier

A courageous voice

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I want to thank you sincerely for continuing to send me the GUARDIAN after the "bull's eye" appeared for some six weeks. I have been financially embarrassed since May, due to becoming a victim of Wall Street's labor lackeys. I was expelled from the NMU for daring to challenge the "sell-out" policy of the phony River officials and for daring to speak out openly against the Truman Korean adventure and against the lynching of Willie McGee. The national office did this to me and two others, although the entire Port of Memphis condemned the frame-up nature of the "trial." They held the trial in New Orleans so that there would be no slip-up on the River, where the guys respected us.

I have just called the parents of Sam A. Chapman, a POW who was listed in the Aug. 8 issue. They had no previous knowledge except that he was listed as "Missing in Action" in February. I have also written to five Arkansas families concerning their kin listed in this issue. Lawrence E. McGurty

Let's find out

CHICAGO, ILL.

Now that some of the sadist details of "Operation Killer" and "Operation Meat Grinder" are being exposed in the "Report of the Women's International Commission for the Investigation of Atrocities Committed by U.S.A. and Li Seung Man Troops in Korea" it is easier to understand why the Koreans and Chinese are so insistent about our troops clearing out.

Also why we are so insistent about remaining in order to destroy the evidence.

This report is not pleasant reading, as burying men, women and children alive seemed to be the favorite method of liquidation.

If it is true, it constitutes perhaps the strongest indictment of any nation's armed forces in all history, including Hitler, and we will be hated by all civilized peoples for generations to come.

The American people owe it to themselves to make every effort to find out whether it is true or not, and if it is to see that such irresponsible leadership does not go unpunished. T. K.

Cancellation

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Please stop sending me your publication. I am being sent to stay in Ellis Island and will not be able to read it. Paul Huang

Light in Congress

PORTLAND, ORE.

Enclosed, are $4 to pay for a year's subscription for our most respected Congressmen from Oregon. I believe some good results might be obtained from them if they knew what the common people were saying and thinking throughout the U.S. and the world.

I would also suggest that the GUARDIAN occasionally print the Constitution and make it available to our lawmakers and some of our Supreme Court judges.

Chas. E. Woodward

The weeping general

BALTIMORE, MD.

Yours news reports and features continue unformly good, but remember Russia can't be right ALL the time. Your report from the Wheelers in Prague about the Major-General weeping with emotion on the shoulder of the errand boy left the same impression on me as the opposite line in the Wall St. Journal or Reader's Digest would have left. In other words, we can always get that sort of thing in the Daily Worker. So please try to continue as spokesman for the millions who long for Peace, Freedom and Abundance but are not convinced that these things as well as all progressivism and liberalism are mere by-products of Russian Communism. M. J. Clifford

Our position is and remains that even if Russia did not exist, peace, freedom and abundance would be by-products of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights if those documents were more than pieces of paper. We're a bit confused as to what it would have proved with regard to Russia's rightness or wrongness if the Wheelers had reported seeing a Major-General weep on an errand boy's shoulder in Prague—but they never did. Ed.

From Uncle Sam

CHICAGO, ILL.

We enclose a Money Order for $15. $13.80 is our income tax refund. How about the rest of you readers sending in your tax refunds?

Emma & Ed Johnson

Undiscriminating flood

TOPEKA, KANS.

In the recent Topeka flood Mexican and Indian families were among those hardest hit; one of my colored friends told me she was unable to save anything, even the clothes on her back. The only bright spot was that some of the local capitalistic reactionaries were also hard hit. It seems that the Kaw River does not believe in discrimination.

I wish I could take some of you Easterners through the flooded area and show you the scenes of desolation after the water had gone down. It is terrible to describe.

Walter F. Saar

Peace is leaking out

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

I am a constant follower of the letters to the editor columns in the "MacArthur Papers," i.e., the Hearst and Chandler reactionary rags in this town, and have been gratified to find the peace sentiment overwhelming among the people who have been subjected to the greatest war propaganda bombardment in the history of our country. In spite of censorship and terrorism the truth is leaking out, thanks to the GUARDIAN and other people's papers. People are beginning to see now that big business is "socialized" with its profits guaranteed but are beginning to wonder why the same thing cannot be done for the working man. R. L. E.

We get 'em too

SALMON ARM, B.C.

I work for the Peace Movement in this city. My mailing list is about 500 names now—people I've never seen. I copy out articles and letters from the GUARDIAN and send them around hoping they will help people to decide on which side of the fence they should be. Have had some most encouraging letters in reply. Elma Thurlow

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REPORT TO READERS

Right, Mr. Twain?

SEVERAL times in the past year or so, the GUARDIAN has reprinted these excerpts from Mark Twain's prophetic war-warning in **The Mysterious Stranger:**

". . . You will see this curious thing: the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men, who in their secret hearts are still at one with the stoned speakers. . . .

"The statesmen will invent cheap lies, putting the blame on the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities . . . and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception."

Mark Twain put these unhappy truths into the mouth of quite a cynic (Satan) in **The Mysterious Stranger.** Naturally, he left out the answers; hence it remains for un-Satanic folks like us to offer solutions for such situations as he describes.

WE REFER to our own valued publication, which tries its best to pack a factual counter-punch each week against the cheap lies of sword-rattling statesmen; and we refer to the U. S. mails, which can bring this counter-punch weekly into any mail box in America (safely wrapped if you like) despite anything the "hordes of furious men" can do about it.

The people of this country are 99.44% opposed to any more wars; and a decisive percentage of them would rear up to end this dreary Asiatic adventure of Wall Street's if they could be convinced of the orneriness of the whole war crowd and shown a sure way out.

We at the GUARDIAN, after three years of saying the foregoing in a dozen different ways, are convinced that the peace-seeking people of this country (and this means you, personally, with very few exceptions) have never yet really humped our backs to put continuing information into the hands of the people around us.

THEREFORE—on the eve of Autumn, 1951, and before we all start wringing our hands at huddled little club meetings about how rough things are getting in the great outdoors and how shamelessly we are treated in the press—we suggest again:

An informed public will not stay side-tracked very long. Informing the public is your job—and if the job looks too monumental to you, remember that the public is actually only your own next-door neighbor, the guy you eat lunch with, the people who share your indignation over prices and politics in the great American super-market.

Have you introduced them to the GUARDIAN?

Will you? NOW? —THE EDITORS

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. jams through a Japanese 'treaty'

allowed to speak, Dulles replied, speaking over the heads of the delegates to the applauding, hooting gallery:

"No one forced them to come. . . there has already been too much talk on this subject."

An American observer—a veteran of many UN meetings—wrote to the GUARDIAN:

"I have attended quite a few international conferences in my lifetime but I have never witnessed anything like this public of San Francisco, acting as a perfect "claque" for the antics of Mr. Acheson. It's great fun: Soviets, Poles and Czechs are the "villains" or "comic relief." They provide the entertainment. Each time one of them stirs, or rises from his seat, the public reacts noisily. When any one of them rises to take the floor, the public is even further stimulated and Mr. Acheson grins along with them, and even—as he did last night—adds a few wisecracks anticipating the remarks of the speaker to add to the general hiliarity of the proceedings.

"On the floor, the delegates are huddled (and I do mean crowded by lack of sufficient space) into seven rows. The rest of the main floor of this auditorium is swarming with Red Cross matrons, nurses in uniform who act as ushers, sailors, policemen, state highway patrolmen, many, many MP's in full regalia, including white helmets and white gloves, and finally—the public.

"To add to the spectacular nature of this conference, the first floor of the Opera House is jammed with newspapermen, cameramen, television men, radio broadcasters who speak their "humorous" comments to their audience in so loud a voice that they are audible to everyone in the auditorium so that the delegates and public frequently turn around to hush them.

The same observer said that, despite the headlines trumpeting their "worst defeat," the socialist delegations gave the conference the only dignity it had:

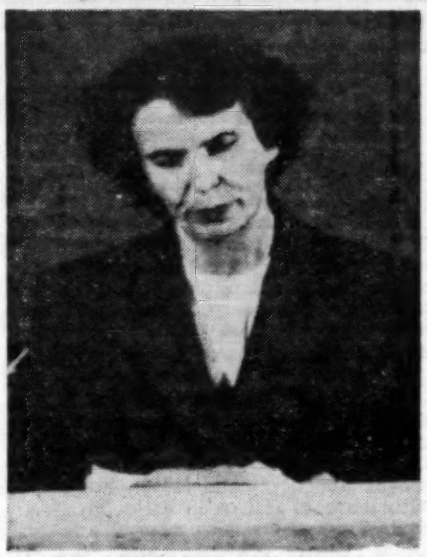
"I must report the extraordinary presence of Gromyko, who bettered by far his already superior performance at UN. His delivery, dignity and poise are such that you are compelled (and I believe every single

STEFAN WIERBLOWSKI
Back to camera, asks for floor

delegate felt that) when he speaks to look with him, beyond the audience in the Opera House, into the eyes of those hundreds of millions of Asiatic people who were not seated at San Francisco."

GROMYKO WARNS: At the press conference before the treaty-signing ceremony (which the socialist delegates did not attend) Gromyko warned that "this is not a draft for a peace settlement but for the preparation of a new war in the Far East." He made these points:

- The treaty contains no guarantees against revival of Japanese militarism, although necessity for such guarantees "was recognized by all participants in the war with Japan as one of the main principles for a peace settlement in the Far East." It provides "for a conversion of Japan into an American military base, since it already at the present time binds her with the undertaking to yield Japanese territory for the purpose of stationing American troops there. . . . Is it possible under such circumstances to speak of the sovereignty of Japan? . . . It is clear to anyone against what states these aggressive military coalitions are being set up."
- Had the U. S. and Britain wanted to establish peace "they would have tried to come to terms with the Chinese People's Republic on the question of a peace treaty with Japan." India and Burma also cannot agree to a treaty "which is in flagrant contradiction with the interests of the peoples of Asia."
- The U. S. and Britain "want to use the Japanese people as cannon fodder for realization of their aggressive designs. . . . There can be no doubt that the Japanese people is also perturbed by [this] prospect." The Soviet delegation had received from the Japanese Council of Patriotic Movement for an Overall-Peace Treaty, a petition signed by 5,000,000 Japanese.
- The U. S. "is basing itself on the same militarist circles that have more than once pushed Japan along the path of aggression and not on the democratic forces of Japan. That is the reason why the American-British draft treaty lacks any provisions that would guarantee basic democratic freedoms to the Japanese people. . . ."



DR. GERTRUDE SEKANINOVA
The lady had her say

CHINA REMAINS: After listing the subjects of the Soviet amendments, Gromyko said:

"It is not difficult by means of mechanical voting at the conference, and having in its pocket an obedient majority of votes, to drag through any resolution or to reject any proposal no matter how reasonable it might be. . . . This vote does not, however, change in the least the fact that it is the government of the Chinese People's Republic that expresses the will of 500,000,000 people of China who have proved in practice that they can defend their rights; and the sponsors of this conference will have to pay due regard to this fact irrespective of whether they want it or not."

He added the warning that those imposing the treaty "take upon themselves all the responsibility before the peoples for the consequences of such a step."

TURN BACK THE CLOCK: With the treaty-signing ceremony accomplished, Washington got down to its real business with Japan: a pact for stationing U. S. land. sea and air forces there to protect it "against armed attack from without, including assistance given at the express request of the Japanese government to put down large-scale internal riots and disturbances, caused through instigation or intervention by an outside power or powers." The pact provides that Japan give no bases to any other power.

To the Japanese—1,700 of whose publications have been outlawed in the past year, and who commit a criminal offense if they urge withdrawal of occupation troops—the pact was clear notification that their "sovereignty" consists in joining the U. S. anti-socialist crusade, under leadership of the same tory-militarists responsible for Japan's last aggression.

In an exchange of notes appended to the pact, Japan agreed to assist "in and about Japan" UN forces engaged in military operations in Asia. This promise of open Japanese participation in the Korean War (the Chinese and Koreans have long charged concealed participation) sounded an ominous note for the fate of the Kaesong truce talks. The talks were still suspended, seemingly near collapse.

DON'T DISTURB THE PUBLIC: A significant straw in the wind was the reappointment of Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell to command the Far East bomber command. O'Donnell held this command from the beginning of the Korean War until last Jan. 16, presumably because of his open espousal of the bomb-China policy. Testifying before the MacArthur hearings last spring, O'Donnell was one of the few military men to back MacArthurism.

The revelation that a major UN offensive was launched Aug. 18 but concealed by censorship for three weeks also showed U. S. reluctance to end the Korean War. N.Y. **Herald Tribune** correspondent David McConnell explained why the news was withheld:

Three weeks ago in Seoul correspondents were told that the military did not want to disturb the American public with news that U. S. troops were taking part in an offensive while the peace talks were in progress.

Commented I. F. Stone in the N.Y. **Compass:**

Was Ridgway afraid "to disturb the American public?" Or was he afraid the American public might disturb General Ridgway? Was he afraid he might be accused of throwing a money-wrench into the peace negotiations?

The kind of news you get in Guardian is priceless. Help our sub drive!

British peers frightfully miffed on cruelty to deer

"Caning" is exhausting work—especially in hot weather. The officers are chosen for their fitness and strength. . . . The technique of flogging is to swing the "cane" like a golf club and to follow through with precision on to the target—in this case the fleshy cheeks of the buttocks. The aim is to strike approximately the same area with each stroke. . . . At one time the exposed buttocks were covered with a damp cloth to prevent the skin from being broken. This softening of the punishment has been abolished.

WHEN THIS excerpt from a Hong Kong newspaper, describing standard police techniques in Britain's Chinese colony, was read in the House of Lords last month, some peers of the "socialist" realm described themselves as "shocked." Lord Faringdon, who read it, quoted official statistics showing that this treatment had been inflicted on 299 adult persons in Hong Kong during 1950—nearly 100% more than in the previous year.

The government, which has officially declared imperialism "a thing of the past", answered through the person of Lord Ogmore:

"I can neither affirm nor challenge it, for I have no knowledge of the nature of it. . . . So far from being censured, both the Governor of Hong Kong and His Majesty's Government should receive an unwonted measure of praise for their action in this field."

Before separating for their summer holidays, their Lordships passed on to discussion of a measure to prevent cruelty to wild deer in Scotland. The British press generously reported the deer debate; the revelations about the treatment of Chinese in Hong Kong went unmentioned.

How crazy can you get?

Tubbert's, a Duncan Hines-commended restaurant in Syracuse, N.Y., has renamed its Russian dressing MacArthur dressing.

AUSTRALIA

Police state rule? Sept. 22 vote is key

BY U. S. example and by U. S. pressure—political and economic—Australia is being led to an effort to outlaw its Communist Party and cripple its strong trade unions. On Sept. 22 the people will vote on a referendum proposed by Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies to amend the Australian constitution to give the government power to destroy the Communist Party and seize its property "without trial and without proof that it has committed any offense." The same power could be applied to other organizations.

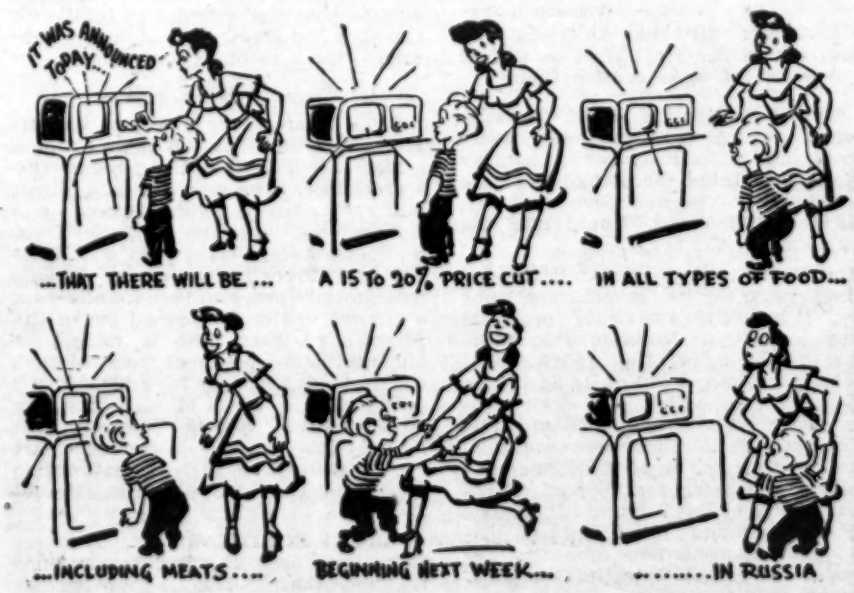
Menzies opened the campaign for the referendum last week with a nationwide radio broadcast; millions of listeners heard him booed by his audience. Thirty persons were violently ejected from the meeting.

Last year the Australian Parliament passed a Communist Party Dissolution Act, but its adoption was appealed by the Communist Party and ten of the country's most powerful trade unions. In March the High Court invalidated it, ruled that the Commonwealth lacked the power to adopt such legislation, that only the states hold such authority.

IMPORTED WEAPON: Menzies asked the six states to delegate such power to the Commonwealth, but two refused. He dissolved Parliament and called for new elections in which he won control of both houses; the Senate had formerly been controlled by the opposition Labor Party. His major campaign material: the U. S. Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act.

Communists are a power in some of Australia's strongest unions—Coal Miners Federation, Seamen's Union, Federated Ironworkers Assn., Waterside Workers Federation and several others.

Under the Menzies government the cost of living has soared and strikes have been frequent. Many were called in support of a four-month strike of New Zealand dockers which was eventually broken by troops. Australian labor is strongly opposing attempts to put Australia on a war footing; in the last 18 months, despite every government inducement, only 6,000 men have enlisted in the regular army. The navy is so short-handed that many of its ships are tied up.



Drawing by Fred Wright

THE WORLD

U.S. speeds bases ringing U.S.S.R.; a 'German San Francisco' planned

"One has never seen a flock of doves emerging from a munitions dump."
—Fred Simson, writing of France in Switzerland's **Der Bund.**

ALL OVER Western Europe the armies marched. Maneuvers extended from Britain to Italy. Giant U.S. bombers made daily "dry" A-bomb runs from bases in Britain to Saudi Arabia and back. U.S. truck and tank convoys crawled over French and Belgian roads; U.S. engineers speeded construction of military highways.

U.S. troops were in occupation in 57 of France's departments, using or building 25 airfields, 18 equipment and fuel dumps. In Morocco, **U.S. News** reported Sept. 7, the U.S.

is rushing construction of gigantic wra bases from which American war planes can roam the skies over Western Europe and much of the Soviet world. These super-airfields—almost unheard of by Americans at home—are being hurried into working order. . . . They dwarf most of the military airfields of the world.

Originally scheduled for completion in 1952, the bases in Morocco will be ready before the end of this year. The State Dept. last week announcer Portugal was giving the U.S. new rights in the Azores and integrating these islands into the growing chain of bases around the Soviet Union. A U.S. military mission in Madrid mapped Franco's "needs." Another $5,000,000,000 was handed the Air Force—with no strings attached and before it had been requested—by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The money was to assure "new and terrible weapons of war that are just beyond imagination."

Our German ally

This week the Big 3 foreign ministers are meeting in Washington further to speed the arming of the Atlantic Alliance. Items of business:

1. To lay the groundwork for a "German San Francisco" (N.Y. Times) and get Western Germany into uniform.

The German San Francisco (U.S., Britain, France and W. Germany) is scheduled before 1952. Its goal: a "contractual agreement" (separate peace

Bergens Tidende, Norway

ADENAUER: "If the Americans let them out of the trap, then as a good democrat I must receive them."

treaty) defining the Bonn Government's political and economic sovereignty; and a "security pact" (military alliance) defining Germany's "defense contribution." The new German Army, said the N.Y. **Times,** "could take the field late in 1952."

But Bonn, feeling its oats, demanded a high price for its "defense contribution." It has refused to deliver promised scrap to Britain; threatened to withdraw from the Intl. Ruhr Authority if it could not keep more of its own coal; demanded the allies pay their own occupation costs. The Free Democratic Party, second in Adenauer's coalition, demanded an end to all economic controls as the price for support of rearmament and the Schuman Plan. The N.Y. **Times** found "allied distaste, dismay and apprehension over the uncompromising attitude of the Germans."

SO SOUR THE ROSE: Although the

Vie Nuove, Rome

"Are you learning English to go abroad?"
"No, to stay in Italy."

West lifted some economic controls in response to German blackmail, the N.Y. **Herald Tribune,** Sept. 4, reported: "Rude Jolt for Big 3, Rosy-Looking Plan for Germany Turns Sour on Eve of Parley." Bonn refused to pay for its projected army unless occupation costs were reduced; France refused to reduce occupation costs since this would mean financing the German Army. Germans also opposed (1) a clause in the proposed agreement empowering the allies "to act against any government" they considered dangerous "even if that government achieves power by democratic means"; (2) allied determination to retain troops in Germany on an extra-territorial basis.

Our Italian ally

2. To prepare revision of the Italian peace treaty (signed in 1946 by east and west) to permit unlimited rearmament.

Although officially operating within treaty limits on arms, Italy has established a large, well-armed auxiliary "police force." Last week it admitted it was dodging treaty limits on its air force by transferring war planes to Malta, "a phantom state without area or population" (N.Y. **Times**). "It's no secret" and has Western approval, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

In the face of a 42% vote for the anti-war parties in the recent elections, Premier Alcide de Gasperi has threatened to indict all who oppose his foreign policy, halt press criticism of his government, restrict the right to strike. Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti warned that any attempt to fulfill this threat would create "the objective conditions for a revolutionary crisis."

Our Balkan allies

3. To "protect the flank" of the Atlantic Pact through a Balkan Alliance.

Marshall Tito told the London **Observer** Sept. 2 he would join a direct military alliance with Greece and Turkey, but not the Atlantic Pact. Simultaneously, Washington won British and French consent to include Greece and Turkey in the Atlantic Pact —a move originally opposed by all the Atlantic partners. Tito is to get as much military equipment from the U.S. as Greece and Turkey have already received and a crew of U.S. military advisers (N.Y. **Herald Tribune**). But Yugoslavia's economy is coming apart at the seams and there is nationwide opposition from the peasants (**Herald Tribune**).

ANARCHY IN ATHENS: Greece, where there have been 29 governments since the liberation in 1945, is "moving towards chaos" (**Vema,** Athens, Aug. 22). The newspaper **Kathimerini** wrote recently:

The organization of food rationing goes backward instead of forward. Reconstruction has stopped altogether. The collapse of the state apparatus is such that laws are passed by Parliament without the knowledge of the responsible Ministers though the text bears their signatures. Greece is the only country in Europe which has fallen into a state of complete anarchy.

Last July 30 King Paul dissolved Parliament in the face of worsening economic crisis. Field Marshal Alexander Papagos, longtime would-be dictator, promptly resigned as Army chief, organized a Greek Rally and, with American backing, entered the political race in the Sept. 9 elections.

In the face of mounting repression, the Greek left, whose parties are outlawed, managed to organize the United Democratic Front and win court approval for its candidates, many of whom are in jail or in exile. They include Tony Ambatielos, seaman's leader under death sentence and Manolis Glezos, who tore the Nazi flag from the Acropolis in 1942, also under death sentence.

PAPAGOS RUNS FIRST: As the GUARDIAN went to press, Papagos was out in front with 35% of the vote and the prospect of an absolute majority in Parliament. The United Democratic Front—in the face of terror and repression—made an impressive showing. It was running fourth, behind the Liberal Party of Premier Venizelos. Virtually wiped out were the Populist Party of former Premier Tsaldaris, Papandreou's Democratic Socialists (rightist) and the Socialists. Trailing Papagos was Gen. Plastiras and his National Progressives. Plastiras ran with left backing in 1950, subsequently betrayed his promises.

4. To bring the Middle East into the Atlantic "defense" system.

With the U.S. shelving (temporarily at least) Britain's plan for a Mid-East Pact separate from the Atlantic Pact, the foreign ministers were reported working on a Mid-East alliance tied to

Dikobraz, Prague

Provocation on the Greek border.

the Atlantic Pact and designed, among other things, to solve the British dispute with Egypt. Egypt threatened this month to abrogate the 1936 treaty which gives Britain the right to keep troops in the Suez Canal Zone. But the Security Council vote demanding Egypt lift its blockade of Israel has provoked an upsurge of anti-western sentiment throughout the Middle East. Many Arabian newspapers are calling for an alliance with the U.S.S.R. against the "three imperialist powers."

The biggest problems faced by the foreign ministers will be to iron out the squabbles over raw materials, trade, markets, strategic positions among Atlantic partners and to deal with growing economic and political crisis at home. The unstable right-center French coalition rule of Rene Pleven, big businessman close to Washington, faces financial crisis and an engulfing inflation as the result of its staggering arms burden.

In Britain last week's Trades Union Congress Conference at Blackpool revealed "how deeply the Labor government is divided on international affairs" (N.Y. **Times**). The T.U.C. defeated—4,482,000 to 2,698,000—a motion against rearming Germany and Japan; defeated—5,213,000 to 1,795,000—a motion calling for resumption of East-West trade and an "end to American interference" with Britain's trade policy; voted unanimously to break relations with Franco's Spain; defeated —3,775,000 to 3,272,000—a motion calling on the Government to abandon its proposed charges for dentures and spectacles—the immediate issue on which Aneurin Bevan left the Cabinet.

Daily Worker, London

"I'm afraid the Americans are stockpiling these pills, Sir—you see they can be fired from an automatic rifle!"

These votes came after Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell told the conference to expect lower living standards, came out against wage increases, refused to consider putting a greater share of the arms burden on the wealthy. The votes were more significant than might appear since "card voting"—by which the leaders vote the entire membership—effectively blocks real rank and file expression.

GUARDIAN's Gordon Schaffer reported from Blackpool:

Much of the interest of the Conference centered on the tussle between the leaders and the militant trade unions on securing a method of debate which enables a vote to be taken on a straight issue. The leaders invariably maneuver in the hope of forcing delegates to vote either for their report or for a combined resolution embodying criticisms contained in the original resolutions. This method usually prevents a straight vote being recorded for or against such simple questions as the rearmament of Germany or trade with the East.

That means that Arthur Deakin of the Transport Workers casts a vote of 1,250,000; Williamson of the Municipal and General Workers Union has a vote of 800,000. These two can always be depended on to support reactionary policies. The miners, with a vote of 600,000 have always to date thrown their vote in support of government foreign policy, although at least two sections, the Scottish miners and the South Wales miners are violently in opposition to official policy.

The Amalgamated Engineering Union, with a vote of 700,000, took a number of progressive decisions at their last union conference, including a demand that the Americans should take their troops home and that the government should call a six-power conference (including India) to discuss a peace pact. Unfortunately, however, Jack Tanner, president of the union, a one-time progressive, has now moved sharply to the right and the right wing majority of the Executive Council use every opportunity to back the General Council. In the domestic field the criticism of the government is more pronounced than at any time since Labor came to power in 1945. On some issues the General Council has abandoned any attempt to stand against the tide of protest. Had the right to strike not been restored it is certain the conference would have unanimously demanded the repeal of the wartime order which for 11 years deprived British trade unionists of the right to withdraw their labor. The balance of forces between left and right in the T.U.C. is changing. It has changed on domestic issues and it may yet change on questions of foreign affairs. . . . The effect of the conference will be to increase the strength of the growing opposition to the rearmament policy. The challenge to the government's foreign policy, which is the basic reason for rearmament and declining living standards, has not yet been properly formulated by the rank and file. But behind the scenes at Blackpool was the growing militancy of the rank and file in the mines, railways, factories and workshops, on the demand for more wages—a demand which the leaders will have to support or lose all authority. More slowly, the rank and file demand is growing for measures to end the policy of rearmament with its deepening crisis for workers in favor of a new initiative to bring the Great Powers together on the basis of peace, trade and friendship.

Goes for Costello too

"As we look around the world today, the influence of our Constitution is too basic to be confined within any one country. The movement spread throughout the world, so that today the aspirations of all peoples are exactly the same as ours."

Ambassador William O'Dwyer, Mexico City, July 3, 1951. Printed in the newspaper EXCELSIOR, July 4

THE STORY SO FAR

ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG, young New York parents, are in Sing Sing awaiting appeal of death sentences imposed for "atomic spying." On Aug. 15 the GUARDIAN asked: "Is this the Dreyfus Case of cold-war America?" In a series of articles (of which this is the fourth) we set out to show that at the least there is such reasonable doubt of their guilt as to make acquittal mandatory under all U. S. legal precedents; and that there are strong grounds for suspecting a political frame-up to inject "communist" motivations into the alleged spy plot.

The plot in question first came to light when, almost five years after World War II, German-born scientist DR. KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS confessed in England to transmitting atomic data to the U. S. S. R. while he was stationed at Los Alamos, N. M., in 1944-5. He implicated Philadelphia biochemist HARRY GOLD.

Among wartime Los Alamos personnel questioned by the FBI after Fuchs' confession in Feb., 1950, was DAVID GREENGLASS, former sergeant and machinist there, in the presence of his wife, RUTH.

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On May 23, 1950, the FBI caught up with Gold, who confessed and indicated he would name others. On June 15, 1950, the FBI arrested David Greenglass. Next day they visited the Rosenbergs, whose relations with the Greenglasses (David is Ethel Rosenberg's brother) had become increasingly strained as a result of business conflicts culminating in veiled threats by David to Julius after Gold's arrest as to what would happen if Julius did not give him $2,000. At FBI headquarters Julius was told that David had confessed to atom spying and implicated Julius. Yet Julius walked out after three hours' questioning; he was not arrested until a month later—Ethel not until a month after that.

That same day Greenglass was arraigned, but his supposed confession was not introduced, nor was there any mention of the Rosenbergs. Instead, Greenglass protested his innocence through his attorney, O. JOHN ROGGE, retained with $4,000 that Greenglass had cached with a relative. He was held in $100,000 bail and placed in solitary confinement.

When Rosenberg was finally arrested a month later, the government's satisfaction in getting in its dragnet an outspoken progressive (none of those who confessed were) was obvious. The FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, arming the press with a dossier on Rosenberg's dismissal from the Signal Corps on charges of Communism, said Rosenberg had made himself available to Soviet espionage agents "so he could do the work he was fated for . . . so he might do something to help Russia."

Our first article described the happy family life and union and political activities—typical of thousands of New York progressives—of the Rosenbergs since their marriage in 1939. Reporter William A. Reuben also told of Julius Rosenberg's wartime visits to Washington in connection with his work for the Bureau of Standards and Signal Corps, and of the contacts briefly re-made there between Rosenberg and his former City College of New York friends, MORTON SOBELL and MAX ELITCHER.

Reuben offered fresh evidence indicating that the "Julius" whose name recurred in government testimony at the trial was not Rosenberg but Dr. Fuchs, who was known by that name to intimates in the U. S. Our next article told how the Rosenbergs first came to the FBI's attention, according to government testimony: through discovery by FBI agents of some old papers in a trunk at Greenglass' apartment, which Greenglass identified as some of Julius Rosenberg's 12-year-old college math notes.

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Last week's article showed how the FBI then began to weave a net around the Rosenbergs with "evidence" produced in consultation with the Greenglasses and Max Elitcher, whose "cooperation" won leniency for Greenglass and freedom for his wife and Elitcher, despite various admissions of guilt. The last article described how successive indictments of the Rosenbergs were embellished periodically during the 7-8 months intervening between their arrests and the trial.

THE ROSENBERG CASE—IV

The trial: The question seemed not to be guilt or innocence, but whether they'd die

By William A. Reuben
GUARDIAN special reporter

IN the same federal courtroom at Foley Square in New York City where 11 leaders of the U. S. Communist Party were convicted in 1949, this nation's first atom-bomb spy trial began, on March 6, 1951. Promptly at 10:30 a.m. a clerk-of-court solemnly intoned:

"The United States of America versus Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell."

U. S. Atty. Irving Saypol announced that the government was ready.

Attorneys for the defendants (Emanuel H. Bloch and his father, Alexander Bloch, represented the Rosenbergs; Sobell was represented by Edward M. Kuntz and Harold M. Phillips) made several motions to dismiss the charges. These were brushed aside by Judge Irving Kaufman.

LUCE vs. LUCID: Judge Kaufman denied a defense challenge of a talesman who worked for **Time-Life** and shared Henry Luce's views on international affairs; but sustained a government challenge of a prospective juror who read **NATIONAL GUARDIAN.**

Nearly 300 talesmen were questioned before a jury of 12 plus four alternates could be seated. Considering the ceaseless barrage of press and radio statements by the prosecutor, FBI's J. Edgar Hoover and Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath for eight months prior to the trial, hammering into the minds of the public the certainty that the Rosenbergs were guilty and that mountains of evidence existed to prove this, it is surprising that 16 citizens could be found who could swear under oath they had formed no opinions as to the guilt of the accused. It is singular also that in a city more than 30% Jewish in population, not a single talesman of Jewish extraction survived the day and a half of questioning before a jury was seated.

CHAIR-HUNGRY PRESS: The government announced it would call 118 witnesses. Among them were to be top nuclear physicists Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey and Lieut. Gen. Leslie Groves, head of the wartime atomic bomb project.

"Undefinable tenseness pervaded the courtroom," wrote Meyer Berger in the **N. Y. Times.** "The silence was extraordinary" as the trial got under way. To press and public, the question seemed to be not the guilt or innocence of the defendants; but whether or not they would be given the death penalty.

(Judge Kaufman himself, during questioning of one talesman, said it was for him alone to decide whether to impose death or a lesser penalty. The judge caught himself only after attorney Emanuel Bloch pointed out the jury's verdict might be for acquittal, making it unnecessary for the judge to impose any sentence at all.)

Press speculation after the opening day's proceedings ran very much like this one in the **N. Y. Times:**

> **If death sentences should result they would be executed in Sing Sing Prison.**

LOVE AND THE BOMB: When the jury had been seated, U. S. Atty. Saypol opened in hushed tones with a prepared statement. He described the defendants as "traitorous Americans" whose "love of communism and the Soviet Union" led them to deliver to the Russians

> **". . . the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and the peace of the world—the atom bomb."**

Saypol promised to show that the loyalty and allegiance of the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant Morton Sobell was not to America but to

> **". . . communism in this country and communism throughout the world, under the dictatorship of the Soviet Union. . . . I do not consider it necessary in this opening statement to deal extensively on the plot that will be unfolded before you. . . . The testimony will come from witnesses who were there, who saw and heard what these defendants said and did over a period of years to commit this crime.**
>
> **"The evidence will come from some witnesses who themselves participated with these defendants in this conspiracy to commit espionage in behalf of Soviet Russia. It will come from witnesses whom these defendants picked as their colleagues and associates and partners in crime. . . ."**

118 FORECAST, 20 SHOW: Eight and a half court days later, the government rested its case (which it had announced beforehand would take three months to present). Of the 118 government witnesses originally announced, only 20 were produced. Oppenheimer, Urey and Groves were never called. Of the 20:

- Eight (including six imported from Mexico) testified as to details of the Sobell family's trip to Mexico.
- Two army colonels testified to security measures at the Los Alamos project during the war.
- A nuclear physicist explained a sketch Greenglass drew in court concerning some of the components of the atom bomb.
- Rosenberg's family doctor testified that Rosenberg had asked in behalf of a friend about inoculations necessary to enter Mexico (GUARDIAN, Aug. 22);
- Ruth Greenglass' brother-in-law, Louis Abel, testified to hiding $1,000 for David Greenglass and turning it over to attorney Rogge after Greenglass' arrest;
- Ruth's sister (Mrs. Abel) testified that Julius Rosenberg had once asked her to leave the room during a visit to her sister. (GUARDIAN, Aug. 22)
- One witness identified a photograph of Soviet consular aide Anatoli Yakovlev, named in the indictment as a defendant four years after he returned to the U. S. S. R. in Dec., 1946.

ENTER MISS BENTLEY: Of the remaining five witnesses, two were former spy couriers—Elizabeth Bentley and Harry Gold. Neither had ever known or been involved in any way with any of the defendants.

Gold, sentenced to 30 years for his self-confessed participation in the Fuchs espionage plot, gave lurid and surefire headline-creating testimony about how the spy ring operated. Miss Bentley, who now earns her livelihood as a paid government witness, said that membership in the Communist Party made it "implicit" to carry out orders from Moscow and that the U. S. CP

> **". . . only served the interests of Moscow, whether it be propaganda, or espionage or sabotage."**

These two introduced a mysterious "Julius," unknown to either of them, whose name recurred in telephone conversations and in a password used in the spy plot. (GUARDIAN, Aug. 15, brought to light the hitherto unused fact that Dr. Fuchs, the central figure of the plot, was known to his inmates in the U. S. as Julius.)

NECK-SAVERS FILL THE BILL: The remaining three witnesses were Max Elitcher and the Greenglasses. Despite the prosecution's promises of 118 witnesses and overwhelming evidence to corroborate the case against the Rosenbergs, only these three offered any testimony purporting to incriminate them. The Greenglass' charges against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, in-laws with whom they were on the outs, won David Greenglass a merciful 15-year sentence (eight years with good behavior) instead of a possible death sentence in New Mexico; and won Ruth Greenglass complete freedom. Max Elitcher's "cooperation" with the FBI provided the government's entire case against Morton Sobell as well as "corroborating evidence" against Julius Rosenberg; and allowed Elitcher to beat the rap on a perjury charge hanging over his head for five years.

To backstop the self-saving testimony of these three, the government produced two exhibits purporting to incriminate the Rosenbergs: (1) a Spanish Refugee Appeal collection can found in the Rosenberg apartment; and (2) a nominating petition signed in 1941 by Ethel Rosenberg for Peter Cacchione, successful Communist candidate for New York City Council (50,000 New Yorkers signed this petition). This is the "evidence" which U. S. Attorney Saypol had assured the jury

> **". . . will prove to you, not only beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any doubt, that . . . these defendants have committed the most serious crime which can be committed against the people of this country."**

FBI CHIEF HOOVER and ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRATH
They laid down the conditioning barrage

WHY?

If the government had an open-and-shut case against the Rosenbergs, warranting the unprecedented penalty of death, why did the Administration rely solely on phony pre-trial press-agentry and impeachable witnesses to win a verdict?

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Did the government demand the lives of these two citizens because it believed them guilty of espionage; or because they were the only individuals even remotely connected with any of the principals in the alleged spy plot who could be crucified as "Communists"?

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NEXT WEEK: The Rosenbergs take the stand.

THE LAW

Smith Act victims get WFTU help

FOR U.S. Smith Act victims (total: 67) there came last week a pledge of international support by 80,000,000 workers organized in the World Federation of Trade Unions. Gen. Secy. Louis Saillant cabled greetings to trade union committees in New York formed to defend Louis Weinstock, for years a leader of AFL painters, and Albert Lannon, rank-and-file waterfront leader who helped found the National Maritime Union.

The committees, comprising more than a score of AFL, CIO and independent unionists, held a rousing rally Monday night in New York's St. Nicholas Arena. Government fear of reaction abroad to mounting Smith Act arrests was expressed in State Dept. refusal to permit Vicente Lombardo Toledano, pres. of the Latin-American Confdn. of Labor, to enter the U.S. for the rally.

In New York another committee was formed: Families of the Smith Act Victims. Its primary function: to lessen hardships and to aid 50 children of the victims, some of whom have had both parents jailed. The committee planned a reception for the evening of Sept. 26 at New York's Riverside Plaza, 253 W. 73d St.

BIASED JUDGE OUT: The fight for bail for many of the victims continued. In Los Angeles, where 15 are still behind bars under $50,000 each, habeas corpus writs were filed in a federal court and a state-wide petition campaign for lower bail was under way. Federal Judge William C. Mathes replaced Judge James M. Carter, who was disqualified by a U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to sit in the case because of bias and prejudice. Mathes had given defense attorneys one month to prepare the case; they had asked for four.

In Detroit a federal judge rejected a government demand for cancellation of $20,000 bail for William Albertson, who faces trial in Pittsburgh, but he also refused to lower the amount.

In Baltimore Phil Frankfeld, one of six victims there, was released on bail of $20,000.

FIELD HEARING SEPT. 14: In New York Frederick V. Field, Dashiell Hammett and W. Alphaeus Hunton, trustees of the outlawed Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund, are to have their cases heard by a U.S. Court of Appeals on Sept. 14. They were jailed for six and nine months for contempt when they refused to reveal bail fund contributors. Abner Green, a fourth trustee, will have a separate appeal.

Outlawry of the fund hit another victim last week in Washington. Harold R. Christoffel, free on $10,000 bail furnished by the CRC, was given until Sept. 14 to raise a new and "untainted" bond. A former leader of the United Auto Workers in Milwaukee, he is under a perjury conviction now on appeal. The case grew out of his leadership of a long and bitter strike at Allis-Chalmers.

JUDGE DELBERT E. METZGER
There were screams on the Potomac

Still under fire was Honolulu Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger, who was threatened with loss of his position because he set bail of $5,000 each for seven victims there against government demands for $75,000. The conservative Providence (R.I.) **Journal** (home town of Atty. Gen. McGrath) criticized government attacks on the judge as "outright intimidation." The American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter to Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), called it a "serious threat to the independence of the judiciary." Interior Secy. Chapman was reported considering replacing Metzger, whose term expires this month.

LABOR NEXT? New government attacks on the labor movement came during the week, following arrest under the Smith Act in Honolulu of Jack Hall, a leader of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. In New York a federal grand jury called Ben Gold, president of the Furriers Union, and Max Perlow, former official of the Furniture Workers Union. Both had signed Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavits after publicly resigning from the Communist Party. Other unionists have been similarly questioned in Chicago.

Current Smith Act box-score:

NEW YORK: Seven of 11 top leaders are serving sentences (four are fugitives). A second round of 17 are awaiting trial (four others have never been apprehended).
PITTSBURGH: Six await trial.
BALTIMORE: Six await trial.
CALIFORNIA: 15 are still in jail for lack of high bail.
HONOLULU: Seven free on $5,000 bail.

LABOR

School halls barred to Teachers Union

LAST JULY 19 the New York City Board of Education, over strenuous opposition from the United Public Workers' Union, adopted a resolution banning use of school buildings by any organization deemed subversive by Superintendent of Schools Jansen. On Aug. 29 Jansen approved use of a high school by the Teachers Union for a membership meeting Sept. 21.

On Sept. 4 the Teachers Union announced opposition to a new salary schedule proposed by the board, said it was "ready to recommend" resumption of a stoppage of extra-curricular activities in effect for a year. On Sept. 6 TU was notified that use of any school building or auditorium is barred to it.

To the union this was "an obvious and barefaced act of retaliation." It said it would take "all legal and other necessary steps" to reverse the ban.

$8,000 TOP SOUGHT: In announcing its opposition to the new salary schedules, the union said it was not consulted in drafting them, therefore was not bound by them. It found them "thoroughly unsatisfactory" for a number of reasons, put forth counter-proposals for immediate and adequate increases, set a 1952 goal of a salary spread from $4,000 to $8,000 a year (present maximum is $6,500), and invited all other groups to attend a meeting to work out a common program and unified strategy. It urged a continuation of the extra-curricular stoppage as the most powerful weapon available.

Meanwhile the co-ordinator of school construction charged the Board of Education's Bureau of Design and Construction with "wasting hundreds of thousands of dollars" through inefficiency and duplication. The Bureau denied it.

Truman busts strike, copper workers back

NINE DAYS after the first nationwide strike against the copper industry shut down 95% of production, President Truman had obtained a strike-breaking Taft-Hartley injunction which ordered the men back to work for at least 80 days. The restraining order was issued in Denver, national headquarters of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, by Federal Judge Alfred P. Murrah on Wednesday. Union leaders, bitter at use of the Taft-Hartley law, directed their locals to abide by the order, but pointed out:

> **We feel certain that the members of our union will deeply resent the fact that this injunction has been issued against them. . . . We know that Taft-Hartley injunctions settle nothing. They merely serve to help convince our members that the Truman administration is determined to keep wages of metal workers down while profits of the metal corporations rise to new fantastic heights.**

At the end of the week reports were that the men were slowly going back.

BOSSES ON STRIKE: The strike began on Monday, Aug. 27, after the big four of the industry rejected a proposal by federal mediator Cyrus Ching for a 16c-an-hour increase plus a 4½c-an-hour pension plan. Before the week was out the union settled with Kennecott for a 19½c package increase, one cent below Ching's proposal. But the other three big companies held out. Said the union:

> **This is the first time such an injunction has been thrown against workers who many days ago accepted the proposal of the government. . . . We not only accepted the Ching proposal, we made a settlement with the Kennecott Copper Co. . . . and most of our members in Kennecott have already gone back to work on the basis of that settlement. Our strike is against the employers. It is the employers who are on strike against the government.**

Leaders said the injunction should have been served against Anaconda, Phelps-Dodge, and the American Smelting and Refining Co.

The 47th convention of the union opened Monday in Nogales, Ariz.

E-Z PROBE ASKED: Meanwhile a Mine-Mill strike against the Empire Zinc Co., in Hanover, N.M., now in its 11th month, continued beset by employer violence. Four persons, two of them women, are hospitalized there. One was shot in the leg by a scab. Sixty-three men and women face prosecution for picketline activities. Last week the union asked Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.) to seek an investigation by the Senate Labor Committee. It charges collusion between the company and local law-enforcing agencies.

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PEACE

Missouri women show the way home

LETTERS from Missouri National Guardsmen in Korea to their wives in Springfield had a comp'aint: men who had been drafted were being sent home before they were. The women thought it was unfair, too. They got together. Some 20 of them, many with their kids, demonstrated before the local armory, got prompt attention from the local paper and Congressmen.

The idea spread to Moberly; there the wives of 16 combat veterans now stationed in Germany met together, planned to visit other wives, to write protest letters to Congressmen and government officials, and to organize a demonstration in front of the adjutant general's office in the state capital to get their men home.

By last week the recall movement had spread to Fulton, Columbia, Jefferson City, threatened to become statewide. The Springfield group got in touch with the Moberly group to propose a unified campaign. Three of the wives, touring other towns for support, had a two-hour conference with Col. A. D. Sheppard, state assistant adjutant general. He told them the FBI might be called into the matter: the women were "undermining the morale of the armed services."

LABOR'S CHALLENGE: Most U.S. high labor brass refuse to utter the word "peace" but exceptions are increasing. Hugo Ernst, president of the 400,000-strong AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, wrote in his union's magazine that labor must work for peace, that peace is labor's challenge. The week before the two top leaders of the 200,000-strong Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers took a similar stand.

Detroit's Labor Day parade, although the smallest in recent times, was headed by the UAW Ford local's big float bearing banners for Labor Unity and Peace. The local's recording secretary, William Hood, was the principal speaker at a huge Chicago picnic held by Dist. 1 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers. His theme: "Working people must fight for peace."

Also in Chicago a committee of the Methodist Federation for Social Action asked for immediate U.S. recognition of Peking, its inclusion in UN. A public rally of the Seattle Emergency Peace Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution for recognition of China, a cease-fire in Korea and immediate withdrawal of troops.

Associated Press photographer Jim Martenhoff, just returned from six months in Korea, got an interview in the Miami (Fla.) **Daily News.** His conclusion; "It's a lousy war." He said everybody he'd talked to wanted to quit.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Syracuse ALP draws blood

THE Syracuse (N.Y.) American Labor Party is small (2,200 votes in the 1950 state elections out of 137,000 cast) but packs a year-'round wallop. Early last month ALP's Syracusans got under the hides of three big open shops (L.C. Smith, Easy Washer, Onondaga Pottery) by distributing shop-gate leaflets linking up the war, the wage-freeze and anti-union managements. On top of that, the ALP took up a local sales-tax fight abandoned by Dems. and Repubs. The sales tax was put over, but not before Syracuse housewives learned who was really opposing it and who wasn't.

On Aug. 15, the Syracuse **Post-Standard** (a.m. paper of the city's two Newhouse-chain dailies) started a series, "Red Plot in Syracuse." After several days discussing "the danger of Joe Stalin putting his finger on a map and saying 'Bomb Syracuse' . . . ," the P-S got down to its real purpose: red-smearing the ALP.

Finding few Communists other than a well-liked local war hero chairman, the P-S began listing all ALP committeemen and women, wise-cracking:

> If he waddles like a duck, quacks like a duck and flaps his wings like a duck, he is a duck.

DIVIDENDS: ALP cracked right back, referring to Rep. and Dem. runouts on the sales-tax fight:

> If the Republicans and Democrats can switch colors like a chameleon, crawl like a chameleon and wriggle like a chameleon, does that make them a chameleon?

Last week ALP was dickering for airtime to answer the Newhouse press attacks, featuring ALP chairman Vito Marcantonio and local ALP and trade union leaders. Local radio stations were giving them a hard time, but meanwhile **Post-Standard** airings of the ALP activities in its 10-day attacks were already bringing ALP dividends in new members.

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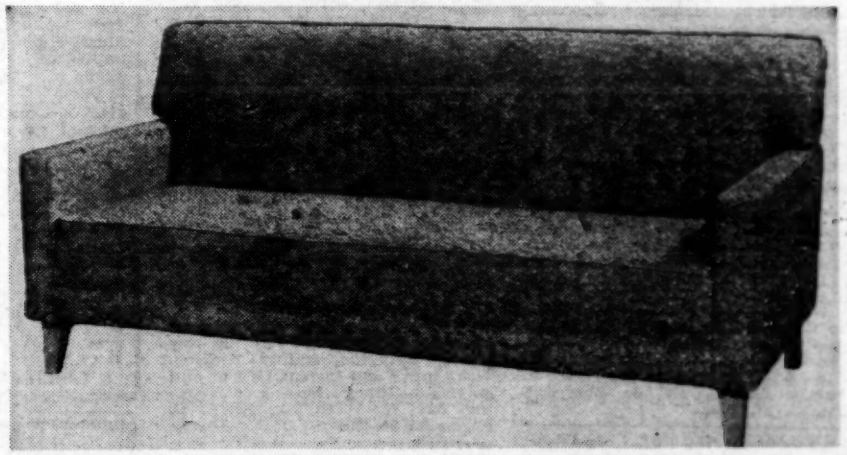

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